ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health of the Urban District

OF

SADDLEWORTH

FOR THE YEAR

1925,

BY

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Briarfield,
Dobcross,
January, 1926.



To the District Council of the Urban Sanitary District of Saddleworth.

Gentlemen,

I have again the pleasure of submitting to you my Annual Report.

Population.

The Census, taken during 1921, gave the Population of the Urban Sanitary District of Saddleworth, as 12,565. If we compare this with the Census Figures of 12,603 for 1911, and 12,319 for 1891, we find that the number of inhabitants of your District remains nearly stationary.

The population of 1925, as estimated by the Registrar General, is 12,410, and is arrived at by making certain adjustments in the figures given by the (1921) Census.

The Urban Sanitary District of Saddleworth, with a large and sparsely-populated area of 16,930 acres, is situated on the out-skirts of the Pennine Range, and includes in its area a large acreage of unenclosed moorland.

The district is a very hilly one; the highest hill is 1774 feet, at Black Chew Head, whilst the minimum elevation above sea level is near Greenfield, being about 500 feet. The hills, covered as they are by extensive moors, form the gathering grounds for much water, which, running down the various valleys, forms the River Tame. This river arises near Denshaw, and runs in an S curve from north to south to Greenfield, receiving on its way, on its left side, brooks from the Castleshaw, Diggle, Pickhill, and Greenfield Valleys in order. The Greenfield Brook receives, as it descends from Bill's o' Jacks, a large stream, the Chew Brook, on its left.

The district lies chiefly on the Millstone Grit, a variety (the Kinder Scout Grit) comprising most of the hills from Standedge through Diggle to Mossley. Near Grains Bar, there is a seam of poor coal, and shales are common in the hills bordering on the Castleshaw and Denshaw Valleys. The soil is as a rule porous, though clay is not wanting in the lower levels of the District.

Scattered at intervals of about a mile are the various villages, which make up the greater part of the population of the District: Each village is a centre of manufacture, whilst on the hillsides farming is carried on, much milk being consumed in Oldham. The chief manufactures are those of woollen goods, though there are two cotton mills and a large ironworks, in addition to several printing and bleaching works.

Though many married women leave their homes and children, to work in the mills, yet this is the exception rather than the rule. There is very little poor-law relief, as there is scarcely any real poverty in the district.

RATES.

During the past year, the rates were 10/4 in the £, including a District Rate of 4/4 and a Poor Rate of 6/- in the £; the former rate includes Lighting, Sanitary, and Special Sanitary Rates.

The gross estimated Rental was £124,731. The rateable value of agricultural land was £5,023 and of buildings, etc., £90,854.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year was 176, of which 84 were males and 92 females. These figures include 4 illegitimate births (comprising 1 boy and 3 girls). During 1925 there were 25 more births than deaths, which contrasts with the condition of the year 1923, when the number of deaths was 5 more than those of births.

BIRTH-RATE.

The estimated BIRTH-RATE is 14·2 per 1,000 inhabitants. During the last 5 years it was as follows:

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
16·2	14·2	14·16	13·05	14·2

DEATHS.

The deaths registered during the year were 151 in number, comprising 63 males and 88 females.

DEATH-RATE.

The DEATH-RATE is estimated at 12·18 per 1,000 inhabitants. The comparison with previous years reads as follows:

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
11·8	13·4	14·54	12·3	12·18

TABULATED according to the CAUSE OF DEATH the numbers are :

	1922	1923	1924	1925
Enteric Fever..	1	1	0	0
Smallpox	1	0	0	0
Measles	0	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	0	0
Whooping Cough	1	1	0	0
Diphtheria and Croup	1	0	0	0
Influenza	4	4	7	8
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0	0	0
Phthisis	4	10	9	8
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	2	1	4
Cancer, Malignant Disease	20	21	14	11
Rheumatic Fever	0	0	1	0
Diabetes	2	2	1	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc	18	9	12	7
Organic Heart Disease	21	28	19	32
Arterio-Sclerosis	20	16	11	12
Bronchitis	14	10	7	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	17	19	12	6
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	0	5	1
Ulcer of Stomach	3	1	4	0
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	0	0	1	0
Appendicitis	0	2	0	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	0	0	1	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	6	12	6	11
Puerperal Fever	0	1	0	0
Parturition (apart from Puerpr'l Fever)	0	1	0	2
Congenital Debility, etc.	5	5	8	7
Violence apart from Suicide	2	4	5	4
Suicide	2	1	0	2
Other Defined Diseases	23	30	28	20
Causes ill-defined	2	2	1	0
	171	184	154	151

The deaths from Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy were 17 in number, giving a RESPIRATORY DEATH-RATE of 1·37 per 1,000. During the past 5 years it was as follows:

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
1·7	2·4	2·3	1·9	1·37

There were 8 deaths from Phthisis, and 4 from "Other Tuberculous Diseases," giving a combined DEATH-RATE of 0·97 per 1,000.

Cancer was responsible for 11 deaths, a Death-rate of 0·89, compared with 1·1 for the previous year.

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 10 deaths in children under one year of age, the age-distribution and the cause of death being as follows:

	Under one month	Between 1 & 3 months	Between 3 & 12 months	Total.
Measles	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0
Respiratory Diseases	1	0	1	2
Enteritis	0	0	0	0
Tuberculous Diseases ...	0	0	1	1
Congenital Malformations	1	0	2	3
Premature Birth	3	0	0	3
Other Causes	0	0	1	1
	5	0	5	10

The number of deaths occurring in children under one year of age during the last 5 years is given for comparison:

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
16	11	9	13	10

The Infant Mortality per 1,000 children born is therefore 56·8, and means that one, out of every 17 children born, died under one year of age.

WATER SUPPLY.

Saddleworth is so extremely well supplied with water that the neighbouring towns have constructed large reservoirs in the various valleys. The Oldham Corporation has

reservoirs at Castleshaw, Dowry, New Year's Bridge, Crook Gate, and Readycon Dene. The Ashton, Stalybridge and Dukinfield (District) Joint Committee have constructed two reservoirs in the Greenfield Valley, and a third one in the Chew Valley; this, however, is only intended for Compensation Water. In the Diggle valley are also reservoirs which feed the Huddersfield Canal.

It is chiefly from the reserves in the Greenfield Valley that Saddleworth is supplied with water, although the Oldham Corporation supplies a few houses at Denshaw. The remaining houses, chiefly those scattered on the hillside, use the water from neighbouring wells, which is for the most part unsafe. It was from this fact that I strongly advised the houses in the Grasscroft district to use the public supply. Whilst this advice has been acted upon in the case of Lower Grasscroft, at Higher Grasscroft the water supply is both inadequate and unsatisfactory.

During the previous year ending 25th March, 1924, the total number of tenants on the rent roll of the water account was 2,395, as against 2,355 for 1923. The total number of water closets for the year ending March 25th, 1924, was 539 as against 508 for 1923.

The water from the Yeoman Hey and Greenfield Reservoirs is naturally plumbo-solvent, containing peaty acids as well as peaty material at times. This defect has been met by special treatment, viz., Alumino-ferric and Chalk with subsequent filtration through Pressure Filters. Proof of its efficacy is given by the following figures from the Report of Mr. George H. Raddin, A.M.Inst.C.E.; these are the average figures of analyses made for the year ending March, 1925:

	Reaction.	Hardness.* as Ca. Co. 3		Plumbo-solvent action.*
		Temporary	Permanent	
YEOMAN HEY:				
Filtered water	Alkaline. ...	1·3	3·6	None
GREENFIELD:				
Filtered water	Alkaline. ...	1·3	3·6	None

* These are expressed in parts per 100,000.

The supply of water is a continuous one. It should be extended, if possible, to all houses that are supplied by wells in which the water becomes muddy in rainy weather or is liable to become deficient in quantity after a slight drought.

Sewerage System.

The laying down of Sewers and the erection of Sewerage Works was completed and brought into action on December 31st, 1896.

There are 4 separate Drainage Schemes in operation. These are—

1. The Delph, Denshaw, Dobcross, and Diggle Scheme, in which the main sewer is laid from Denshaw to Brownhill, passing through Slackcote, Linfitts, Delph and Tamewater. It receives branches from New Delph (up to Lower Stones), Midgrove, Dobcross, and Diggle (up to Sam Lane), and discharges its sewage at the Outfall Works near Brownhill Bridge.

2. The Royal George and Grasscroft Scheme, in which sewers have been laid from near Greenfield Station to Royal George, and which receives branches from Shawhall and Grasscroft. The Sewage Works are near the River Tame close to Wright Mill.

3. The Greenfield and Friezland Scheme, in which sewers are laid from near Greenfield Station to Waterside, receiving branches from Horsforth, Ladhill, and Wellington Terrace. The Outfall Works are near the River Tame, and close to the Wellington Mills.

4. The Uppermill Scheme, in which sewers are laid along the principal streets of Uppermill. These are joined by branches from Saddleworth Fold and Shaws, and discharge their contents into the Outfall Works near the River Tame, at Halls.

I would again call your attention to the condition of Shaw Lea, Diglee, and Shaws, which require sewering.

The sewers take only the sewage from properties and the rainfall from roofs and back yards, whilst the rainfall from roads is discharged directly into the rivers and streams. Many lengths of the existing sewers have very flat gradients, which permit flooding during storms.

Sewage Disposal Works.

These are four in number: (1) The Dobcross (2) Uppermill (3) Greenfield, and (4) Royal George; they have been described in previous Reports.

The Dobcross Works takes the sewage from Delph, Denshaw, Dobcross, and Diggle. Its drawbacks are the limited amount of room, its inadequate sludge lagoons, and the difficulty in adequately dealing with the sludge.

The remaining three Outfall Works at Uppermill, Greenfield, and Royal George, are totally inadequate to deal with the sewage, and should receive attention as the effluent is either bad or unsatisfactory.

A movement is on foot to institute a combined scheme for the treatment of Sewage and Trade-waste, inasmuch as we have both inadequate disposal of the sewage as well as foul pollution of the streams from mill effluents; the question arises whether it would not be more economical to combine their treatment under one scheme. The unsatisfactory treatment of sewage with the totally inadequate Outfall Works makes this matter pressing, and one is glad to learn that you are considering plans to settle this matter.

Tips.

I have to repeat what was said in my 1920 Report, viz.:

"The system of tips to receive night-soil, ashes, and garbage, is the one in vogue. This is becoming nearly impossible, as the existing tips are nearly full, and indeed there is difficulty even now in keeping them at all sanitary, largely on account of the alleged necessity for forming lagoons. The only method of dealing with this difficulty would be the use of a Destructor and the more general employment of the Water-carriage System instead of the Sanitary Pail." It is much to be regretted that we have still the annoyance of these Tips, more particularly the one at Gatehead, which is not only extremely unsightly (being the most prominent object in a naturally pretty valley), but because it is apt in windy weather to subject the passer-by to a perfect shower of filthy paper.

Closet Accommodation.

In all the newer houses, water-carriage is adopted where possible, otherwise the Sanitary Pail is used. Although a few houses are provided with water-closets, yet this is exceptional, largely I believe due to the prohibitive charge for water. In several houses where W.C.'s are being adopted, one regrets to hear that one closet is in use for two houses.

The mills are for the most part adequately provided with accommodation. In a few instances new closets were provided.

The number of open middens is estimated at 121, as against 128 in 1924. Where open middens are in force, the provision of dust-bins should be made compulsory.

The water closets numbered 701, and the waste water closets 514. There were 1207 on the pail system. The number of additional closets on old property was 25 w.c.'s and 7 on pail system.

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging is done by means of 7 tippler carts, of which 2 are unsatisfactory, as they permit splashing of their contents. To work them, 15 men and 6 horses are provided. The labour of scavenging would be lessened if people would learn to burn their paper and vegetable refuse. At present, where houses are conveniently situated, as in the various villages, the owners may contract to have the refuse removed for 9/6 for premises under £20 rateable value, or the ashpits only, for annual charges ranging from 5/6 to 20/- according to the rateable value of the houses. The Schedule of charges made is given at the end of this Report. Though this arrangement has proved a distinct gain to the district, yet the cost of carrying out the scavenging has proved too much for the amount charged per house.

Every house has two kinds of refuse, one that it may be possible to remove by water-carriage, and the other that accumulates in dust-bins and should be regularly removed. In many houses both kinds of refuse have to be removed by the Scavenging Department.

(I.) REMOVAL BY WATER-CARRIAGE.

In order to lessen the work and expense of scavenging, and also to adequately deal with night-soil at the Out-fall Works, water-carriage is the method to be adopted, but a large number of houses are still unconnected with the sewers. To lessen this defect you have been endeavouring to have houses connected with the sewer. Laudable as this effort is, it is most desirable that you should be certain that your sewers are sufficiently large, and that they have sufficient fall; I say this, because doubt has been cast on the sewer draining the Diggle District.

For some time past our manufacturers have been agitating to have their effluents treated at the Outfall Works; to do this, however, it would be necessary not only to enlarge and alter those works, but also to lay fresh sewers. Before this can be entertained it is necessary to know the

probable cost, and one is glad to learn that estimates of these have been submitted, and are now under consideration. If the re-laying and enlargement of the sewers, so as to take the manufacturing effluent, be adopted, then there can be no question of the adequacy of the sewers to take house drainage, etc.

It should not be forgotten that if manufacturing effluents are carried by sewers, certain water-power rights may be infringed.

(II.) Removal by Scavenging.

The cost of Scavenging has just been mentioned ; it is so high that many people refuse to entertain it, and so the matter is relegated to the old pernicious system of having the refuse removed by either the landlord or tenant.

Had the cost of Scavenging been put on the Rates, as most Authorities do, and which you were opposed to adopting in 1923, we should have materially contributed to the health of the community ; as we should not get the over-loading of the Tips, the dangerous proximity of uncleansed middens to houses, with its known danger in tending to add complications to diseases like Measles, Scarlet Fever, and Influenza.

Destructor.

In my 1919 Report I said " the question of a Destructor has been raised from year to year, but only to be postponed," also " that there was a definite prospect of this being dealt with." This was my conviction at the time that Report was made, and was to some extent confirmed by the selection of one of the tenders offered in answer to an advertisement by the Council.

Though agreements were made and signed for the work to be proceeded with, yet owing to disagreement about the site for the proposed Destructor the whole matter has been allowed to fall through.

Since this time I have raised the question again, but it was met with the suggestion that Incinerators would probably serve the object ; this I cannot agree with, as they would not do away with these noisome and offensive Tips, which are as unsightly as they are dangerous to the community, nor would they meet other requirements.

There is really only one way of dealing with refuse, viz., by a Destructor. If objection be raised to the situation near Brownhill Bridge, why not meet the difficulty by doing away with horse-carriage and substitute motor lurries? then distance would not be so prohibitive, and a site could be selected that would no longer be considered so objectionable.

Mortuary.

We have now the advantage of a Mortuary in Uppermill, which must supply a want long felt in the district.

Sanitary Inspection of District.

Although I have no definite list to offer of the number of my Inspections, yet I have made and do make constant inspections of houses, and particularly so when the house has been visited by an Infectious Disease. The Sanitary Inspector's Report is appended.

Schools.

The number of public Elementary Schools are as follows: Denshaw 1, Delph 2, Diggle 1, Dobcross 1, Uppermill 2, Greenfield 2, and Friezland 1. They are in good sanitary condition; the ventilation, lighting, water-supply, and sanitary accommodation being adequate.

The Cleaning and Disinfection of Schools.

Much attention has been paid to the keeping down of dust in the various schools, the usual custom having been to apply Florigene to the floor. This method has certainly proved of value, but as it makes the floor unsightly, objection has been taken to its use, so that it is no longer adopted. The Sanitary Inspector has, therefore, recommended sawdust mixed with Izal to be sprinkled over the floor before it is brushed, and this method has proved satisfactory in the schools in which it is used.

Food. (I.) Milk Supply.

Practically the whole of our milk is obtained from farmers situated in your district. The milk is as a rule wholesome, and though the arrangements, on the whole, are adequate for its supply and distribution, yet the quantity supplied is insufficient.

The administration of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Orders, although they have been in force since 1906, is still a "dead letter," as nothing has been done except the registration of 132 Cowkeepers and 137 Milk Sellers.

In all cases of suspected Tuberculosis in cattle we have made arrangements for the advice of a Veterinary Surgeon, whose services have not been requisitioned during 1925.

Although I have described milk as a wholesome food, yet I cannot see how it can be clean under the existing conditions of the cowsheds. It may be that we have got accustomed to ignore unclean milk, but this is no argument in its favour, and when we think of its perishable nature, even when clean, what must it be when dirty. The test of cleanliness may be easily made by allowing a tumbler of milk to stand for an hour or two, when the bottom layer can be examined for straw, etc. The agitation for clean milk is now getting to such a pitch that its enforcement will probably be universal.

Meat Supply. (II.)

The slaughtering of animals in the District has been so altered during the past year or two, that we have not the same need of a Public Abattoir. This alteration is due to the fact that (1) much of the meat is brought in from outside; (2) that there is really only one slaughter-house where much killing is done, two others doing only a comparatively moderate amount. In the few other instances only one or two animals are slaughtered during the year.

The number of private slaughter-houses in use is given in the following table :

	In 1920	In Jan., 1925	In Dec., 1925
Registered	2	2	2
Not Registered or Licensed	12	12	12
Total	14	14	14

It is all to the good that so little slaughtering takes place in your District, as the slaughter-houses are for the most part anything but satisfactory.

It was found necessary to destroy 210 lbs. of beef as unfit for human consumption.

The fact that there is no Public Abattoir, and that the various slaughter-houses are so far apart, makes it impossible to keep any constant supervision of the meat or animals intended for slaughter.

Other Foods. (III).

During 1925, it was not found necessary to condemn any food as unfitted for human consumption.

Grading the Milk.

The question of "grading" the milk is now receiving much attention, and is well worthy your serious consideration. Such milk would be sold in sterilized and well-stoppered bottles, and would be guaranteed to be perfectly clean and derived from cattle that had been proved to be free from Tuberculous Disease. For the purpose of preservation it would be kept on ice. It would undoubtedly be more expensive to buy, but surely money is a small matter in comparison with the security it would give to the health of families supplied.

Bakehouses.

There are 10 bakehouses in the district, which may all be said to be in fairly sanitary condition.

Factories and Workshops.

The number of Workshops registered in your district is 76, including 10 Bakehouses, none of the latter being underground. There are 48 Factories, but no Domestic Factories. All the Workshops, and most of the Factories have been inspected; none of the latter received notices of nuisances, etc., and no legal proceedings have been taken. The Lists of Outworkers received are 8 in number, representing 4 employers, and 49 outworkers. No action has resulted from an outworker having infected premises.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

In giving the following table relating to the cases of Infectious Diseases occurring in your District during the past 4 years, I have to make the following remarks:

Chicken-pox was made notifiable during 1922, but its compulsory notification was rescinded during March 1923. Measles has not been made notifiable.

Some of the figures are obtained from returns given by the School Attendance Officer.

	1922	1923	1924	1925
Smallpox (Alastrim)	60	0	0	0
Chicken Pox (real)	27	over 44	many	20
Diphtheria & Membran. Croup	1	0	0	5
Erysipelas	0	5	2	2
Scarlet Fever	11	24	7	10
Enteric Fever	2	3	2	0
Continued Fever	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever.....	0	2	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	13	13	13	17
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	10	17	4	4
Measles	several		several	17
Mumps.....	...	...	...	16

ZYMOTIC DISEASES (other than (Tuberculosis), &c.

The Zymotic Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1925, according as they were (1) Notifiable (2) Not Notifiable locally, are given in the following table :

	No. of Cases	Cases admitted to Hospital	No. of Deaths	Ratio of Cases per 1,000 persons living U.S.D. of Saddleworth
Notifiable Diseases				
Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	10	4	0	0·08
Diphtheria.....	5	0	0	0·04
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever ...	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	2	0	0	0·01
Others	0	0	0	0
Non-Notifiable Diseases				
Measles	17	0	1	0·14
Whooping Cough...	34	0	0	0·27
Chicken Pox.....	20	0	0	0·16
Mumps	16	0	0	0·13

VACCINATION

During the year, 50 children were vaccinated, whilst in 115 cases certificates of exemption were granted.

The value of vaccination as a protection against Small-pox was abundantly proved in the recent epidemic of that disease, and there can be no doubt about its efficiency.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

There was one death from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, giving a ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE of 0·08 per 1,000. For comparison I give the Zymotic Death-rates for the past 5 years :

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
0·25	0·4	0·32	0·08	0·08

The following table is given for the purpose of comparing the various DEATH-RATES per 1,000 of the seven PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES :

	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph-theria & Croup	Whoop-ing Cough.	Fevers and Typhoid	Zymotic Diarr-hœa.
1921.....	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·16
1922.....	0·08	...	0·08	0·08	0·08	0·08	...
1923.....	...	0·08	0·08	...	0·08	0·08	...
1924.....	...	0.08	...	...	...	...	0.08
1925.....	...	0 08	...	...	...	...	0·08

The following tables show the numbers of Notifiable Diseases, arranged (1) in districts, and (2) in months :

TOTALS OF REPORTED CASES ARRANGED IN DISTRICTS.

	Denshaw & Slackcote	Delph.	Dobcross & Woolroad	Diggle.	Uppermill	Greenfield	Roy. George & Grasscroft	Total.
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria & Croup	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	5
Erysipelas.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever	0	1	1	0	3	3	2	10
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neon'm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phthisis.....	0	2	4	4	6	3	0	19
Other Tub'r Diseases	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Monthly Totals of Reported Cases (1) of Notifiable Diseases.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria & Croup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	5
Erysipelas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Scarlet Fever	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	10
Enteric Fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthal.Neonator'm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phthisis	0	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	19
OtherTuber'l'r dise's	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Puerperal Fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(2) of Non-Notifiable Diseases.

Whooping Cough ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	27	34
Measles	0	2	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	5	17
Chicken-pox	0	0	0	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Mumps	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	16

Infectious and Notifiable Diseases.

The year 1925 is similar to the previous year in having had only one death certified as due to Zymotic Diseases, viz. Measles. We had a few cases of Diphtheria, Erysipelas, and Scarlet Fever, also an epidemic of Influenza, as well as outbreaks of Whooping Cough, Measles, Chicken Pox, and Mumps; but Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Puerperal Fever, and Ophthalmia of the Newly-born were entirely absent. It was necessary to close three Schools on account of Measles and Whooping Cough.

Scarlet Fever.

In ten instances this was notified as having occurred during the following months: January, 1; February, 3; July, 1; August, 1; October, 3; and November 1. The cases were so widely distributed, both in place and time, that it was impossible to trace any connection between them. Whilst there were solitary cases at Delph and Dobcross, there were 3 cases each in the Uppermill and Greenfield districts and 2 in the Royal George districts, and each of these were at large intervals of time. The disease was of a mild type and caused no untoward effects.

The cases sent to Hospital were 4 in number. No application of the Dick Test was made. In all cases disinfection and isolation were carried out. Examination of the premises shewed grave sanitary defects in one instance.

Diphtheria.

Although 5 notifications were received of this disease, none resulted in death. There were solitary cases in August in the Royal George district, during September and October at Dobcross, and in December at Uppermill. In only one instance were sanitary defects discovered. Antitoxin was used in all cases, and confirmation of the disease obtained by Bacteriological Examination. No attempt to test the immunity of people to Diphtheria by the Schick Re-action has yet been made.

Erysipelas

was notified in two instances, the one being at Denshaw and the other in Delph. No sanitary defect was discoverable.

Influenza

was prevalent during the cold months of the year throughout the district, and was responsible for 8 deaths.

Whooping Cough

was epidemic throughout the District during November and December, and although it was not held responsible for any death, must have caused a great deal of suffering and impaired health.

Measles.

This disease was not really epidemic, the cases being widely apart both in localities and time. It was of a fairly mild type, and cases as a rule recovered well, though in one instance death resulted. Absence of complications were a feature, and these were largely avoided by the use of disinfectant treatment of the naso-pharynx.

Mumps

was fairly prevalent during June in the Royal George district; otherwise it could not be said to be prevalent.

Tuberculosis.

The following Table gives the new cases of Tuberculosis with the number of deaths during 1925. The new cases are those notified under Forms A and B. The deaths comprise 8 cases of Pulmonary and 4 of Non-Pulmonary disease. Of the 12 cases, only 2 had been previously notified. In 4 others there was a reasonable excuse for non-notification; whilst in the remaining 6 there was neglect of notification.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
15	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
25	0	3	0	2	2	3	0	1
35	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
55	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
65 & upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ...	11	8	1	3	4	4	1	3

It was not found necessary to take any action under either the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor § 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

The notification of tuberculous cases is not, I fear, entirely satisfactory, and I hope it is not as Dr. Kaye suggests, that delay in notification is postponed until it is too late to render much assistance, for it is most important, if good is to be done, to have an early diagnosis and notification of the case.

The Tuberculosis Officer co-operates with Medical Practitioners in specializing on the diagnosis of the disease rather than the treatment, and, except in special lines of treatment, refers the case back to the Medical Practitioner for Domiciliary Treatment, whilst exercising supervision of the case as regards the home surroundings.

The referring back of these cases, whilst giving the Tuberculosis Officer more time for Diagnosis and Special Treatment, is not, I fear, altogether satisfactory with regard to Home Treatment.

Disinfection.

In nearly all cases of Notifiable Diseases the premises are inspected and disinfection carried out by means of a portable spray in which a 40 % solution of Formaldehyde is used.

There is still no efficient way of stoving the clothing. I would again point out that if a Destructor were erected the surplus steam could be used to work a Disinfector, in which clothing could be effectively stoved.

Arrangements exist whereby disinfectants (Izal and Jeyes Fluid) can be obtained gratuitously.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Midwives.—In previous Reports I mentioned that both the Denshaw and Diggle Districts were in need of a qualified midwife. This deficiency has now been met.

Infants.—The Notification of Births Act, 1907, was not at first adopted. This became compulsory during 1913, mainly with the idea of the lessening of Infant Mortality by the encouragement of " breast feeding."

School Nursing Service.

We have also the valuable assistance of a District Nurse, in connection with the School Nursing Service established by the West Riding Education Authority. This nurse acts as part-time School Nurse and Health Visitor.

The valne of this work is obvious when you realize the importance of her advice and her superintendance of children who have been sent home from school, but who are not under medical care. Her advice to mothers and expectant mothers, and the superintendence of the feeding and surroundings of the newly-born, must in time have immense influence in checking disease, and in diminishing the death-rate amongst infants. She gives information respecting mentally and physically defective children. During 1924 she paid 163 first visits and 1,724 re-visits. She also visited 22 pre-natal cases in addition to 153 special visits.

District Nurses.

In addition to the Nursing Associations of (1) Delph and Dobcross, and (2) Greenfield, we have now a third one in connection with the Diggle and Uppermill Districts.

Sanitary Administration.

The Sanitary Staff consists of the Sanitary Inspector and myself. The former is also the Superintendent of the Scavenging Department and of the Smallpox Hospital, as well as Inspector of Canal Boats; in addition he holds the appointment of Building Surveyor.

Smallpox Hospital.

A large three-storied house, situated at Runninghill, was hurriedly converted into a Hospital over 25 years ago. The conversion was only partially carried out, for it was never really made fit for the occupancy of more than two or three cases.

As a result of extensive and important alterations, we now possess an isolation hospital that no one can take exception to.

The Hospital has accommodation for 15 beds.

Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

During recent years we have had the advantage of being able to send cases of Scarlet Fever to the Isolation Hospital at Meltham. During 1925, however, the Board of Managers of that Hospital raised their charges so considerably that we had perforce to make other arrangements; we have now come to an agreement with the Oldham Corporation who have sanctioned the use of their Isolation Hospital at Chadderton, but they unfortunately will not arrange to send their Ambulance for our cases.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

On April 9th, 1900, when the R. S. D. of Saddleworth was amalgamated with the Uppermill Local Board to form the present U. S. D. of Saddleworth, the Order of Amalgamation made the following Adoptive Acts in force, viz.:

1. The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.
2. The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.
3. Parts II. and III. of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.
4. The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
5. The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.

On July 30th, 1908, the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Parts II., III., IV. (except § 6 and 7) and V. were adopted. As § 6 and 7 provides for nursing by the Local Authority to persons suffering from infectious disease, it should be adopted.

BYE-LAWS.

The following Bye-Laws are in force and relate to

1. Private Scavenging.
2. Prevention of Nuisances.
3. Common Lodging-Houses.
4. New Streets and Buildings.
5. Cleansing of Footways and Pavement.
6. Slaughter-Houses.
7. Regulations under "Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders."

To these you should add Bye-Laws relating to Offensive Trades.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AIDS.

The aid given by the Public Health Laboratory, under the charge of Dr. Kaye, has again proved its immense value, particularly in suspected cases of Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, and Tuberculosis. During 1924, the specimens of material sent to this Laboratory were 20 in number.

HOUSING.

I.—GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The total number of inhabited houses according to the 1921 Census was 3,400, their distribution being as follows:

Greenfield Ward	1013
Uppermill Ward	575
Dobcross Ward	815
Delph Ward	994

The number of Working-class houses is 3,020.

There is undoubtedly a great shortage of houses in the district, though the amount is difficult to determine. This shortage was felt prior to 1912, and has not yet been adequately met.

The Building Surveyor gives the following figures :

The number of inhabited houses during 1923 was						...	3376	
,,	,,	,, built during 1924	,,	...	47			
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1925	,,	...	65

According to these figures, we have 3,488 inhabited houses in the District. At the present time a great deal of house building is going on at Grasscroft, Greenfield, and Delph.

II.—Over-crowding.

There are mild cases of over-crowding in each sub-district, though none were dealt with during 1925.

There is no register for people living in lodgings.

III.—Fitness of Houses.

The Ministry of Health have indicated in their Manual on Unfit Houses a standard of house, the conditions of which are regarded as the minimum requirements for a healthy house. Thus a fit house should be :

(1) free from serious dampness
(2) satisfactorily lighted and ventilated
(3) properly drained, and provided with adequate sanitary conveniences, also with sink and arrangements for slop water
(4) in good general repair

It should have

(5) a satisfactory water supply
(6) adequate washing accommodation
(7) adequate facilities for preparing and cooking food, and
(8) a well-ventilated store for food.

The first four requirements are the most important. A house would certainly be regarded as defective if the dampness rises from the ground and walls owing to the lack of a damp-proof course, or because it is built back to earth. As regards lighting and ventilation, a window, one-half of which will open to the top, and of about one-tenth of the floor space of the room is the recognised standard and should be obtained if practicable. Again, every house should have separate closet accommodation. A good water supply is essential ; it is better to avoid a cistern in the house, and have a tap put on the supply pipe. Absence of cleanliness and the presence of vermin may warrant a closing order.

(2) Action taken under the (*a*) Public Health and (*b*) the Housing Acts: There is no systematic inspection of houses but the Sanitary Inspector has examined a large number of houses from time to time, and in this matter I have also given occasional help. The statistics of the work done in this respect are appended.

(3) The difficulties in remedying unfitness are immensely increased by the shortage of houses and the difficulty in getting labour.

(4) The conditions as regards water supply are, to some extent, being remedied. The Local Authority is more insistent on having steps taken to have the Public Supply laid on, in order to do away with the private supply from wells, which are frequently open to grave suspicion. There is also greater insistence on more adequate closet accommodation. As regards Refuse Disposal this has been alluded to under Scavenging.

STATISTICS.

The defective houses classified according to the degree, nature of the defects, and the procedure to get those remedied, fall under three headings.

(1) Houses withminor defects, under Public Health Act.

(2) Houses not reasonably fit for human habitation.
§ 15 Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.
§ 28 Do. do. 1919.

(3) Houses totally unfit for human habitation.
§ 17 Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

(1) HOUSES WITH MINOR DEFECTS:

Number left unabated from previous year, 1924		106
,, reported during 1925		87
		193
Procedure: Total		
No. of Houses remedied without Notice		142
		51
No. of Formal Notices sent, 57		
Complied with		20
Unabated		31

(2) Houses not reasonably fit for human habitation:

No. left unabated from previous year (1924) ...	14
,, reported to Local Authority during 1925...	8
	22

How dealt with :

No. of Statutory Notices sent, 11

Complied with	11
	11
No. in which Local Authority executed work...	0
Unabated	11

In no instance did the landlord elect to close the house, instead of complying with the notice.

(3) Houses totally unfitted for human habitation :

No. left over from previous year 1924	12	
,, reported to Local Authority during 1925...	2	
		14
How dealt with :		
Houses (a) Made fit without Closing Order ...	1	6
(b) Closed voluntarily	1	
(c) Demolished voluntarily	0	
(d) Closed after Closing Order	0	
(e) Made fit	4	
(f) Demolished compulsorily	0	
Unabated		8

[Six Closing Orders were issued]

SUMMARY.

The number of houses inspected during 1925 was 128, and of this number 97 were defective. Their classification was as follows :

Houses with minor defects	87	87
,, not reasonably fit	8	
,, totally unfit	2	

To these must be added the houses whose defects were not abated at the end of the previous year, 1924, the classification of which was :

Houses with minor defects.....	106	132
,, not reasonably fit	14	
,, totally unfit.....	12	
Total.....		229

During 1925, therefore, 229 defective houses had to be dealt with. There abatements were as follows :

Houses with minor defects remedied ...	162	179
,, not reasonably fit, abated.....	11	
,, totally unfit, abated	6	
Leaving unabated at the end of 1925 ...		50

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE HEALTH AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

The following Table, giving a comparison of the figures for your district with those of England and Wales, enables one to draw valuable conclusions as to the Health of the District :

	Birth-rate per 1000 Total Population.	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Civilian Population.										Rate per 1,000 Births	
		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence		Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year
England and Wales...	18·3	12·2	0·01	...	0·13	0·03	0·15	0·07	0·32	0·47		8·4	75
157 Smaller Towns ... (not exceeding 50,000)	18·3	11·2	0·01	...	0·15	0·02	0·14	0·06	0·31	0·38		7·6	74
U.S.D. of Saddleworth	14·2	12·18	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·64	0.48		...	56·8

The figures in the Table show a Birth-rate of 14·2, compared with 18·3 for England and Wales. This means that 51 more births would have been required to make the Birth-rate equal to that of England and Wales. The lowness of the Birth Rate is one of the factors tending to keep the population of your district stationary.

The Death-rate is about the same as that of England and Wales, being 12·18 per thousand. The Natural Increase of Population was 25 during 1925 as against 10 during 1924 and 1922. This is an improvement on the year 1923, when 5 more deaths than births were registered, a state of things that has only happened before during 1918 and 1919.

The Infant Mortality, or ratio of the deaths of children under 1 year of age to 1,000 children born, is slightly lower than that of England and Wales.

The outstanding features of the year were the presence of Influenza and a certain amount of Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, and Mumps. Diphtheria was a little more in evidence, as was Scarlet Fever.

The chief causes of death were Heart Disease, Kidney Diseases, Respiratory Diseases, Cancer, and Apoplexy, though these numbers were less than have occurred for many years; whilst the greatest decrease in numbers occurred in deaths from Influenza. The deaths from Zymotic Diseases were the same as in the previous year which were the lowest on record.

I consider the requirements of the district to be as follows :

(1) The efficient administration of Acts and Bye-laws already adopted ; e.g.—

- (*a*) The Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909. (especially § 15 to 18.)
- (*b*) The Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations, 1910.
- (*c*) The Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops Orders.
- (*d*) The Bye-laws relating to Slaughter-houses.

(2) The adoption of Bye-laws relating to Offensive Trades.

(3) A Destructor and combined Disinfector.

(4) The Abolition of Tips.

(5) A more efficient method for dealing with the Sewage.

(6) A speedy settlement of the Scavenging difficulties.

In conclusion, I append a copy of the Nuisance Inspector's Report and some Meteorological Statistics.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

Hubert Ramsden

ANNUAL REPORT OF
INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES

FOR YEAR ENDING 1925.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Saddleworth.

GENTLEMEN,

During the course of inspection, throughout the past year, of the various premises within the district, many nuisances have been discovered, dealt with, and abated, in accordance with the Public Health Acts and Bye-Laws.

In reviewing the work undertaken, it would seem that the past year has been actively spent in abolishing insanitary conditions, and initiating measures to contribute to the health and general welfare of the district.

The Report does not show all the work that a Sanitary Inspector is called upon to carry out, for much time is expended interviewing owners of property and discussing with them suggested sanitary amendments, in lieu of serving notices to enforce the work being done. By this method a large number of nuisances are abated, with less tendency to friction arising from the parties concerned.

The number of informal notices served during the year, in respect to nuisances and defective sanitary arrangements, is 277. Many of the preliminary notices were complied with within a reasonable time after service of notice, but in 18 cases it was found necessary to serve legal notices for the abatement thereof.

The following table gives a summary of the general nuisances which have received attention :

	Notified 1925	Abated 1925	Unabated 1925
Accumulation of Ashes, etc.	57	54	3
Defective Drainage	81	57	24
No. of Closets ordered to be erected	27	25	2
No. of Privies converted to Pail system	7	7	...
Do. do. Fresh water carr.	4	...	4
Do. do. Waste water carr.	...	...	...
No. of Pails do. Fresh water carr.	2	2	...
Do. do. Waste water carr.	...	...	...
Defective Ashpits	65	53	12
No. of Ashbins ordered	58	44	14
Filthy matter lying exposed	45	45	...
Defective Sanitary Pails	37	35	2
Blocked Closets	35	35	...
Blocked Drains	78	64	14
Structural Defects, i.e., closets, doors, ashpits, doors, waste pipes, fall pipes, spouting, etc.	187	140	47
Insufficient Water Supply	9	2	7
Pollution of Drinking Water	19	19	...
Factories and Workshops	1	1	...
Dirty Closets	2	2	...
Filthy matter lying about on Farms	3	3	...
Dirty Dwelling-houses	5	5	...
Total	722	593	129

Building Operations.

Seventy-three plans have been approved for various works in the district, comprising 46 houses, 1 public-house, 10 bungalows, 1 shop, 1 slaughter-house, and 13 various alterations.

Slaughter-Houses.

The premises registered as licensed by the Council for slaughtering cattle and other animals are 14 in number.

Offensive Trades.

All premises used for tripe-boiling have been inspected several times during the year, and lime-washing has been regularly carried out in them.

Infectious Diseases.

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases which have been investigated and reported upon during the year is 35. Of this number there were : Erysipelas, 2 ; Scarlet Fever, 10 ; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 17 ; other Tuberculous Diseases, 4 ; together with 17 cases of Measles. Disinfection : Izal, Formalin, and Jeyes' Fluid were freely supplied. Disinfection has been carried out in each case where notifiable disease has occurred, also schools : 45 houses, representing 156 living-rooms and bedrooms have been dealt with, as well as other nuisances. In 4 cases it was necessary to remove the patients, and these were taken to Isolation Hospitals.

Food Inspection.

Considerable time has been spent in food inspection. Eighteen samples of water have been taken for analysis, and 5 samples were found to be defective. On the whole, the meat inspected was of good quality, though 210 lbs. of beef were destroyed as unfit for human consumption. Two cases of baking bread in contravention of the provisions of section 101 were dealt with.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order.

There are 132 registered Cow-keepers in the district. In addition, there are 5 Milk retailers, making a total of 137.

Purveyor of Milk.

Two dairies are registered for purveyors of milk.

Factories and Workshops.

48 Factories
10 Bakehouses
76 Workshops
49 Outworkers

Conclusion.

I desire to acknowledge the courtesy and consideration extended to me by the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee. To the Clerk and Medical Officer of Health, for the assistance rendered in the discharge of my duties, I also tender my thanks.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

LEONARD TAYLOR, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.San.I., F.R.H.S.

Sanitary Inspector.

The two following Tables are copied from the Annual Report issued for 1925 by G.H. Raddin, Esq., A.M.Inst.C.E., and relate (1) to a monthly comparison of the Rainfall for 1924; (2) to a yearly comparison of the figures of the various stations under the jurisdiction of the Ashton, Stalybridge and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks Joint Committee;

(1) Monthly Rainfall, 1924.

Diameter of Gauge		5 in.	5 in.	5 in,	5 in.	5 in.	5 in.
Height of Gauge above ground level		1 ft. 0in.	1 ft. 0in.	1 ft. 0in.	1 ft. 0in.	1 ft. 0in.	1 ft. 0in.
Altitude of Gauge above ordnance datum in feet		784	1018	1581	1518	1578	1648
Names of places at which the Guages are stationed.		Greenfield				Chew	
		Yeoman Hey Reservoir	Birchen Clough	Ashway Moss	Upper Wood	Chew Mount	Chew Reservoir
		Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
January		3·44	3·92	2·13	3·04	3·85	3·82
February		1·97	2·14	1·57	1·83	2·29	2·10
March		1·67	1·48	·89	1·56	1·73	1·62
April		2·50	2·55	2·02	2·39	2·26	2·35
May		6·43	6·90	4·40	6·10	7·18	7·35
June		3·52	3·19	1·90	2·59	3·48	3·34
July		4·84	4·98	2·74	3·89	4·88	4·74
August		6·08	7·07	4·12	5·96	9·17	8·76
September		5·97	5·98	3·31	4·87	5·46	5·96
October		6·44	7·23	4·73	6·24	7·07	7·30
November		3·22	3·27	1·85	2·55	3·45	3·62
December		5·29	5·58	3·30	5·10	5·54	5·68
Totals		51·37	54·29	32·96	46·12	56·26	56·64
Number of rainy days	...	225	—	—	—	247	—
Maximum fall in one day	...	1·53	—	—	—	1·25	—
Yearly average	...	50·38	53·26	36·35	46·48	52·21	54·86
Period of average in years...	...	47	42	42	27	42	10

(2) Annual Rainfall, 1885 to 1924.

Stations.	Greenfield.				Chew.	
	Yeoman Hey Reservoir.	Birchen Clough	Ashway Moss	Upper Wood	Chew Mount	Chew Reservoir
*	784	1018	1581	1518	1578	1648
†	5in.	5 in.	5in.	5 in.	5 in.	5in.
Year	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
1924 ...	51.37	54.29	32.96	46.12	56.26	56·64
1923 ..	62.31	61.96	38.51	54.44	61.10	61·13
1922 ...	61.15	57.93	37.13	50.78	57.32	54.94
1921 ..	45.31	49.07	33.50	44.88	45.49	46.50
1920 ...	60.51	62.02	45.96	58.14	60.15	60.55
1919 ..	51.04	51.61	38.66	46.75	56.07	51.97
1918 ..	63.26	71.11	54.07	65.09	66.22	67.90
1917 ...	52.72	57.09	40.56	46.82	56.90	45.76
1916 ...	60.27	60.57	42.80	50.35	58.13	56.39
1915 ..	52.40	54.02	38·92	47.21	44.31	46.77
1914 ...	53.50	59.47	46.14	53.04	52.74	
1913 ...	44.33	47.01	36.08	40.51	43.69	
1912 ...	56.33	62.55	52.27	56.78	57.68	
1911 ...	44.79	49.44	39.93	42.18	45.86	
1910 ..	54.52	62.12	48.10	51.87	56.36	
1909 ...	51.00	55.70	39.40	53.30	60.10	
1908 ...	42.90	48.40	37.10		48.20	
1907 ..	53.00	60.30	37.20		54.90	
1906 ...	50.90	56.10	36.00		53.70	
1905 ...	45.20	51.70	39.00		50.00	
1904 ...	43.40	51.60	35.00		46.30	
1903 ..	57.10	65.00	39.70		64.80	
1902 ..	34.30	35.70	27.00	no gauge	40.00	
1901 ...	42.90	49·70	26.80		43.10	
1900 ..	54.60	56.50	43.10		53.80	
1899 ...	46.80	47.10	32.10		47.90	
1898 ...	49.10	53.20	31.30		53.60	
1897 ..	50.70	60.40	21.90		50.30	
1896 ...	48.90	51.50	32.40		54.40	
1895 ...	48.80	49.90	26.70		45.30	
1894 ...	52.10	54.30	34.30		56.00	
1893 ...	46.50	44.10	29.00	39.70	46.50	
1892 ...	54.50	59.10	37.40	47.80	55.40	
1891 ...	58.00	51.80	38.90	54.10	58.10	
1890 ...	47.80	45.30	31.50	42.40	49.90	
1889 ...	48.60	45.60	32.40	40.50	48.30	
1888 ...	50.50	46.40	34.20	41.00	51.30	
1887 ...	34.10	32.50	22.20	27.90	32.70	
1886 ...	56.60	53.60	37.40	44.40	56.30	
1885 ...	50.90	52.20	33.00	36.50	50.90	

*Altitude in feet above ordnance datam. †Diameter of gauge in inches.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

TABLE C.

Year 1925.

Saddleworth Urban Sanitary District.

NUISANCE INSPECTIONS.

Total No. of Inspections made in 1925, **for Nuisances only** 450
(For Housing Inspections see Table D).

Nuisances reported in 1925 722
Nuisances in hand, end of 1924 169

Total needing abatement 722
Abated during 1925 593
Outstanding end of 1925 129

Notices served, Informal 247 — Complied with 205
" " Statutory 18 — " " 18

Total number of Summonses or other legal proceedings None

Filthy Houses, Cleansing of 5. Any notices served under Sec. 46 of P.H.A. 1875 (or any other Act)? No

Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c.	No. in District	No. on Register	Total No. of Inspections made	General Condition	Legal Proceedings (if any)
Common Lodging Houses	None		—		
Houses let in Lodgings	Many	None	Several		
Canal Boats ..	one		—		
Knackers Yards ..	None		—		
Tents, Vans & Sheds	one		—		
Offensive Trades .. (Please specify kind).		Frequent	Fish boiling		

Have the Council declared any other processes to be offensive trades?

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Developments during 1925? None

Developments still needed as to (*a*) Want of sewers Yes

(*b*) Improvement of defective sewers Yes

Sewage Disposal Works (*a*) Any inadequacy Yes

(*b*) Any complaints Yes

Any sink wastes still needing disconnection? a few

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

No. of Privies with open middens 121 No. of Pail or Tub Closets 1207

" " with covered middens No. of Water Closets 701 Waste-water Closets 514

" " re-constructed during 1925—(*a*) as w.c.'s 4 (*b*) other none

No. of *additional* Closets provided for old property in 1925—(*a*) w.c.'s 25 (*b*) other 7 pails

No. of Closets constructed in 1925 for new houses (*a*) w.c.'s 56 (*b*) other Nil

SCAVENGING.

Any change during 1925? No

Performed by (*a*) Council Yes (*b*) Contractor No (*c*) Owners or Occupiers Yes

How is refuse disposed of? No. of loads to (*a*) Destructor None (*b*) Tips Yes
(*c*) Farmers No Total annual cost £ £2200

Is there any inadequacy, and where? Yes, everywhere

Any utilization of waste material? No If so, what?

WATER SUPPLY.

Any developments during 1925? No

Restricted in any way? No If so, No. of days? — Hours of day when cut off?

Any general insufficiency, and where? No

Any action in regard to unsatisfactory quality, and where? No

Any new sources added? No Any disused sources re-used? No

MILK SUPPLY.

Are Two Registers being kept as required by Section 2 (3) of the 1922 Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act?
(*a*) For Retailers. Yes (*b*) For Cow-keepers or Wholesale Traders. Yes,

Have any Licences been granted under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, to distributors of :—
"Certified" milk..... No "Grade A"..... No "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)"..... No
"Grade A (Pasteurised)"..... No "Pasteurised"..... No

Have you had samples of Graded Milk tested? Give No. and kind..... None Results.....

Have any retailers been removed from the Register?..... No

No. of samples taken by Officers of S.A. for analysis under F. & D. Acts..... None No. adulterated

No. „ „ „ for bacteriological examination..... None

What arrangement for periodical Veterinary Inspection of dairy cows? when required

Any instance of disease attributed to milk in 1925?..... No

No. of Milk Cows kept in District..... Many

No. of Cowkeepers in district producing and selling milk..... 132 No. Registered..... 132

No. of Retail Milk Sellers who are also Cowkeepers 132 No. who are Milk Retailers only..... 5 Total No. of Retail Milk Sellers Regt'd 137

Total No. of Cowsheds..... 101 Total No. of Inspections in 1925..... Frequent { Cowkeepers 132 / Retailers 5

Date of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations?..... 1922 Any Legal Action?..... No

Any Inspection or other action by Districts to which Milk is sent? No

OTHER FOODS. No. of samples (other than Milk) taken by Officer of S.A. for examination under the Food and Drugs Acts in 1925... None No. adulterated.....

Any special examination of Milk for Dirt? No

No. of seizures of unsound food.... 2 Kind and quantity 210 lbs (Beef) No. of Prosecutions..... None ...

Any Public Abattoir?..... No What accommodation? Sufficient

No. of Slaughterhouses.... 114 ... Regt'd.... 2 Licenced..... None Unsatisfactory, structurally or in bad position? Several

No. of times each Slaughterhouse inspected?..... frequently Total Inspections frequently ...

No. of Prosecutions (*a*) Food and Drugs... Nil. (*b*) Unsound Food... Nil.... (*c*) *re* Slaughter Houses..... Nil

Bakehouses, No..... 10 Any underground?..... No Total No. of Inspections..... frequently

SCHOOLS.—*Statutory Medical Inspection is carried out by the County Education Authority in most of the Districts but that does not relieve the M.O.H. of his duties in regard to sanitation and the prevention of infectious outbreaks in connection with Schools.*

No. of Schools in district..... 10 No. visited by M.O.H..... 3

Action taken..... None Schools closed by M.O.H..... Three

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. (Please attach copies of Home Office Form 572).

No. of Smoke observations taken.... None No. of Cautions.... None Legal Notices..... Summonses.....

No. of Workshops..... 76 No. of times each Workshop inspected..... freq.ly Total inspections..... freq.ly

Any Industrial Welfare Workers appointed..... No

ADOPTIVE ACTS in force in District.
(*Please state parts or sections*)

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.	yes
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.	yes
Do. Do. 1907.	yes
Private Street Works Act, 1892.	yes
Public Health Act, 1925.	none

For Rural Districts { Any Urban Powers obtained in 1925 }

BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS in force in District.

Subject	Date of Approval	Subject	Date of Approval
Cleansing of Footways and Pavements	Yes	Slaughter Houses	Yes
Scavenging	Yes	Baths and Wash-Houses	No
Prevention of Nuisances	Yes	Houses let in Lodgings	No
Common Lodging Houses	Yes	Cemeteries	No
New Streets and Buildings	Yes	Mortuaries	No
Alteration of Buildings	No	Offensive Trades	No
		Tents, Vans and Sheds	No

Any relaxation of Byelaws under Section 24 of Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919..... No

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Diseases specially prevalent in 1925 ? Influenza State months Cold months

Any diseases specially added to notifiable list ? No

Any influences threatening the health of the District ? No

Any undue prevalence of Venereal Diseases ? No

Any prevalence of Jaundice, and at what ages ? No

HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

(*a*) General : Accident Two Address (1) Oldham (2) Ashton Infirmaries

Children None „

(*b*) Local : Hospital, Cottage None „

(*c*) Infectious, General No „

Smallpox Yes „

(*d*) Maternity No „

Any arrangements for nursing Puerperal Fever cases ? No

(*e*) Clinic and Treatment Centre not provided by County Council Scheme No

Whether any other disease (*e.g.* Pneumonia) is treated in Infectious Diseases Hospital } No

Any change or extension of (*a*) General Infectious Hospital No

(*b*) Smallpox Hospital

TUBERCULOSIS.—*Procedure by M.O.H. or his staff after notification :—*

(1) Inspection of patient's home and workshop Yes (2) Examination for contacts Yes

(3) Is house disinfected ? Yes When ? after Vacation

(4) Leaflets, Lectures, etc., distributed No

(5) Action *re* spitting No (6) Is sputum examined apart from Dispensary ? Yes

(7) Any special procedure adopted in cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis with T.B. in sputum ? Generally sent to Dispensary

(8) Are the requirements of Tuberculosis Regulations as to notification observed by general practitioners ? No

BACTERIOLOGY (County Laboratory) Any suggestions ? No

INFANT MORTALITY. *Any suggestions ?* No

Any voluntary Centres for Child or Mother Welfare ? None

Causes of any excessive Infant Mortality in 1925 None

Supply of Milk to Mothers and Infants. Any action ? None

SUGGESTIONS will be welcomed regarding—(*a*) Maternity and Infant Welfare Schemes

(*b*) Ante-natal Schemes

VITAL STATISTICS.

No. of Still Births during 1925 None

Deaths during 1925—(1) Gross Deaths, *i.e.*, Total actually registered in the District *without any correction* Males 63 Females 83

(2) No. of uncertified deaths (included above) None

MORTUARIES. What accommodation—

(*a*) for accidents Yes Mortuary at Uppermill

(*b*) for infectious cases other than at hospital None

(*c*) For other purposes No { Any suggestions made by M.O.H. No

SANITARY STAFF.

What is the present Annual Salary of the M.O.H. ? £ 120

Name of Sanitary Inspector.	Annual Salary as Inspector.	Other appointments held.	Salary for such other appointments
Leonard Taylor	£ 210	Inspector of Nuisances Food & Drugs	Building Surveyor £ 10
		Building Surveyor	Canal Boats £ 1
		Housing Inspector	San. Inspector £ 199
		Canal Boats	

Any Assistants ? No

Is Staff sufficient ? No

Does M.O.H. receive copies of Memos. and Circulars distributed by Ministry of Health : Yes

CLINICS Any Suggestions—

(*a*) Tuberculosis No

(*b*) Venereal Diseases—How advertised and if any difficulty in reaching nearest No

(*c*) Child Welfare No

(*d*) Ante-Natal No

(*e*) School No

(*f*) Dental No

(*g*) Ophthalmic No

ANY REMARKS as to—

(*a*) Voluntary Agencies for social betterment No

(*b*) District Nursing Association No

(*c*) Any Dispensary No Purpose of

(*d*) Health Visiting (co-operation with local M.O.H.) No

(*e*) Tuberculosis, Home Visiting do. do. and medical attendant No

(*f*) Dental Services No

(*g*) Midwifery Services No

(*h*) Propaganda work *re* Tuberculosis, Child Welfare, or Venereal Diseases No

HOUSING—See Table D—but please state No. of Certificates given under Increase of Rent (Restriction) Act, 1920, Sec. 2 (2) None

SPECIAL REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS ON ANY SUBJECTS.

None

SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS as to Sanitary requirements of District, suggestions of M.O.H., and extended notes on any of the foregoing entries.

A Destructor & combined Dumpertor

The Abolition of Tips

A more efficient method for dealing with the Sewage

A Speedy Settlement of the Scavenging difficulties